

MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, it is said, never came singly and would seem as if the proverb was meeting its daily verification; for while the most unparalleled distress has fallen upon the community, it appears as if the hand of God was lifted against the cities, to sweep them by fire from the places of their foundations. We are obliged to condense from the city papers the accounts of the several calamities, as they are too long to admit of publication entire.

New York, Saturday the 15th: The fire broke out No. 6, Albany street, and consumed three buildings, damaging a number of others. The buildings were principally inhabited by poor people, who lost their furniture. Cause of the fire, accidental.

Between twelve and one o'clock of the same night, the fire broke out No. 127, El-edge street, destroying six or eight dwellings and shops. These were principally insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

About fifteen minutes after one of the same night, a fire broke out, 129 Water street, consuming the entire square formed by Front, Fulton and Water streets, and Burlington slip, seriously threatening the United States (late Holt's) Hotel, and extending to Water street, beyond Burlington slip, doing extensive damage, and destroying property to an incalculable amount.

Over fifty buildings were either destroyed or greatly damaged, and the loss of property is estimated at one million of dollars. On the property injured, insurances had been effected to the amount of about \$633,000. Cause of the fire, not stated.

On the same day, fire took place in Brooklyn and Jersey City, at both of which some buildings were consumed, and both of which were evidently the work of incendiaries.

About eleven o'clock of the same night, a fire broke out in Philadelphia, No. 14, South Wharf, and extended along Chesnut, Water and Front streets, sweeping away grocery, oil, and other establishments dealing in combustible materials, and raging with incredible violence, and destroying buildings and property to the amount of \$800,000, upon which the amount of insurance is not known. But the most distressing feature of this fire is the loss of life; several persons, watchmen and others, (how many is not known) having fallen victims to their zeal, to save property from the flames. Cause of the fire, not stated.

The great Eglington tournament, at which a scene similar to the one described by Scott in Ivanhoe, was to be attempted, turned out a complete failure, in consequence of a heavy rain. The knights had several passages at arms, but it was no go; the rain was entirely too anti-chivalric for the chivalry of the present century. Thousands of *eight seers* were assembled from every quarter, who were repaid for their trouble by a thorough drenching, and a short allowance of the *misdeeds* means of support. The cost of this show was over 4,000 pounds, a sum sufficient, it is had been properly expended, to relieve thousands of starving poor, who perhaps were reduced to beggary to support a pampered nobility in their follies and extravagances.

A large and enthusiastic convention of the conservatives of New York, was recently held at Syracuse in that state. Addresses were made by the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Gen'l. Hubbell, Gideon Lee, and the Hon. Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina. Of the address of Mr. Legare, it is remarkable by one present, that it struck him, while under the influence of the spell which he cast upon his listeners, as one of the most splendid efforts of the most celebrated orator of any country.

Bennett, editor of the N. Y. Herald, went out in the British Queen on her last trip. He intends to make an eight months stay in Europe, and we may expect a series of letters from him, compounded of sense, nonsense, humor and impudence.

HEALS, VS. HUSBAND.—The former now appears to be the most successful. Celeste and Augusta, two celebrated dancers, recently left this country; the former taking away about \$50,000, and the latter \$25,000 which they have made by their profession, in the last year or two.

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF LUCAS COUNTY, FOR 1859.

Senator.
Jason Taylor, [whig] 929
John E. Hunt, [doc] 684; whig maj. 245
Representative.
Moses McNeely, [doc] 1004
William Taylor, [whig] 345; loco maj. 540
County Commissioner.
David Hobart, 8159
Francis L. Nichols, 805; Hobart's maj. 10
Sheriff.
C. G. Shaw, [whig] 920
F. E. Kirland, [w.] 684; Shaw's maj. 236
County Treasurer.
John O. Pense, [loco] 1401
Wm. F. Dewey, [w.] 134; Pense maj. 247
Daniel McDane, [w.] 52
County Auditor.
Levi S. Lowmber, [w] 676
Jonathan Wood, [w] 671; Lowmber-
Horse Green, [loco] 248; ry's maj. 5
Coroner.
D. Garlick, 844
Hiram Humphrey, 701; Garlick's maj. 83
Prosecuting Attorney.
Caleb F. Abbott, [w] 725
John Fitch, [loco] 347; Abbott's maj. 244
Nathan Rathbun, [w] 334
Against a Review of the county seat 838
For a Review of the county seat 788
Majority against the Review 50
There were 14 scattering votes thrown for the different candidates.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

Fourteen days later from Europe.
At about eight o'clock this morning arrived the steamship Liverpool, bringing us papers from London to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st ult.

The letter of our London correspondent presents a complete summary of the important commercial and financial intelligence brought by this arrival. We have no room for present comment.

The amount of bills drawn by the Bank of the United States, protested for non-acceptance by HORTING & Co. was 7,000,000 francs. Mr. JARDON immediately repaired to Paris, and arranged with the Messrs. ROUSSEAU to accept the protested bills, and all others drawn on the Messrs. HORTING & Co.

The harvest of Great Britain has unquestionably been a failure, and the crop is estimated to be at least 5,000,000 quarters short. The hullion in the Bank of England is estimated at £3,500,000, on a suspension of specie payments by that institution was considered as a possibility.

In American securities there is no business, excepting in the shares of the Bank of the United States—after inquiring diligently to-day in every quarter and to the close of the day, not a transaction can be heard of excepting in Bank Shares at 217 1/2.

The cotton markets, however, are firmly sustained both in Liverpool and London; as in London, though the sales are not extensive, the importers remain firm in their demands. The transactions of the week are 1000 bales middling to good fair Surat at 54, to 56, and 170 good fair Madras at 54, to 55, per lb.

There is no important home intelligence of a miscellaneous kind; but the civil war in Spain is at length brought to a close, Don Carlos having fled into France and his army totally routed and dispersed.

Mr. Rowlett Thompson finally sailed for the Canadas in the Pique frigate on Saturday last.

The Siddons is the last packet which has arrived from the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, P. M.
The suspension of specie payments by our banks is kindly received by our citizens generally. Yesterday it was understood that only a part of the banks would adopt the measure, and consequently several continued to pay out specie in small sums; but the demand, from depositors, became so strong, that it was found best to make the suspension general.

We have yet nothing to supply the wants of the people for some under five dollars. Yesterday the General Bank issued some handsomely executed checks of one dollar, but I learn to-day that the Attorney General has considered them objectionable to his action, and it is probable that they will be withdrawn.

Earnest appeals have been made to the corporation of the city to issue small notes—but nothing has yet been done, as the Councils have not been organized. No "ship-plagues"—nothing less than a dollar will be tolerated.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the stock transaction to-day; generally speaking, however, a good feeling was manifested, and sales to a considerable extent were made.

At the second Board of shares U. S. Bank sold at 104; 500 City 67s. 1846, sold at 104; and 24 Mechanics Bank at 38. After the Board 10 shares U. S. Bank at 100; 70 Wilmington R. R. 45; 30 City 100; Lehigh 6 1/2 1846 95.

Prices, 604 was offered for U. S. Bank and 104 asked; 40 asked for Girard; 47 1/2 offered and 48 asked for Wilmington; 74 bid for Kenton; 37 asked; and 35 asked for Schuylkill.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Sept. 30.
HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.
A deep and most painful sensation was excited in the community this morning, by the rumor of a deed of blood which it was sincerely hoped at first was but a rumor; but which, after inquiry, proved, alas! too true.

Those who have been accustomed to walk in Chestnut street, in the neighborhood of Independence Square, (a point, perhaps, with the exception of the Exchange, where both at day and evening our citizens most do congregate) must have frequently stepped into the confectionery store and refreshment room of Mr. Wood, opposite the State House. They must also remember his handsome and attentive daughter, whose chief care was to attend to the more elegant ministrations of the establishment.

She was a faithful and dutiful girl, just blushing into womanhood. Among her many admirers was a young man in 8th St. named Peak, who succeeded in securing her affections. About two weeks since, we understand, they privately married, and on Thursday evening the young woman left the establishment of her father, and joined her husband. On Saturday she returned, and all the circumstances were made known to the father. He instantly closed his shop, much to the surprise of the public, more than particular attraction being now in the ladies' apartment—a striking likeness of Queen Victoria, by a young artist of this city, having been placed there for exhibition. The demeanor of the father to his daughter was morose and unpropitious, although he had previously invited her home; but she strove by every means to avert his feeling, which, so far as it was likely to end in anything desperate, he ingeniously concealed. This morning, however, at about ten o'clock, as the daughter was sitting in the room with her father and we believe with some other members of the family, he walked deliberately up to her, and drawing a pistol from his bosom or pocket, placed it almost against her forehead, and shot her entirely through the brain. The ball, we learn passed through the skull, and fell in another part of the room.

The murderer's weapon was at once thrown from the hands of the desperate man, in the presence of his dying child and himself secured. The sheriff of the city was sitting in his office, and was immediately aware that something unusual had occurred. He crossed the street instantly; and according to the apartment where the deed was done, found the murderer standing, pale and terribly agitated, with his back to the fire place, and his daughter lying prostrate and bleeding on the floor, with her head near his feet. One child, a promising lad, was clasping his knees, and averring with tearful eyes and language of imploring passion, that "father did not do it!" while other members of the family were sobbing and shrieking over the dying sister and child. On the entrance of the sheriff, Wood lifted his arms in the act of firing a pistol, and exclaimed: "I am the murderer! I shot her! I shot her!" While writing this article, we learn that the father, after such an act, is sound asleep, with a guard of officers over him. An immense crowd gathered around the place, yet none were admitted but certain members of the medical faculty, and the coroner's jury of inquest, who will delay their verdict until 8 o'clock this evening.

The girl was lingering in great agony towards the close of the forenoon, but not the slightest hopes of her recovery were entertained.

Mr. Wood is an Englishman, who may be remembered as a fruit seller for many years in the Chestnut street theatre, and the keeper of a little shop in the Arcade, which his daughter and himself attended. He has several other children, who with their mother are thrown into inconceivable distress by this deed of murder and of blood.

From the Mobile Commercial Register of Sept. 27.
HEALTH OF MOBILE.—We have not a solitary gleam of hope to gratify our absent friends with. The work of depopulation is progressing rapidly, and we hear it stated by judges, that we need not expect a respite for at least a month to come; yet we think: and scarce know our reason for so thinking that things were a better respect than they are at this time. We notice several of the stores re-opened, and here and there the face of some friend who was saved from the pestilence after a lingering convalescence. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact that there are but few victims left; and the only fear is that some of our Northern friends may venture here before a frost appears, and thus expose themselves to certain danger, or death, as few of them recover from a severe attack.

This morning we are merged in gloom by the sickness and death of friends in the bloom of youth and hope, who have been snatched almost without a warning. Among the sick we were deeply pained to hear the name of the Rev. W. T. Hamilton, who, in addition to his claims as a constant attendant on the sick and dying, has been long regarded as one of the most worthy citizens and excellent men; in fact, we know of no one who possesses more claims on our citizens for his perseverance and trials in their hour of affliction than this gentleman, and may a merciful Providence continue him in the vineyard, where he has sown abundantly in his name.

P. S. Since writing the above, we hear that the Rev. J. Hamilton has been taken ill, so that we have now none but the Catholic clergy to perform the obsequies over the dead. It seems thus ever; those who might and are in the time of distress, are the first to suffer.

A Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star makes the following statement: A singular fact has just occurred out—that the Emperor of Russia has made an offer to the owners of the British Queen and Great Western steam vessels, at a price equal to 50 per cent, profit on the prime cost of these vessels, on delivering them at Grand-stair, allowing them to take their present trip to New York. This respective transatlantic steam companies are understood to have declined this very tempting offer, considering that, having afforded a certain accommodation to the public, they were not authorized to withdraw or diminish it, and fearing that the loss from interruption to their establishments, would exceed the profit tendered.

STATUTES CONVENTION.—We learn verbally that the Convention adjourned Thursday evening after a most harmonized and enthusiastic session. Resolutions were adopted recommending Mr. Clay and Mr. Tallmadge as the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and twenty-three delegates were appointed to attend the Harrisburg Convention. Mr. Leigh and Gov. Barbour, were appointed as the Senatorial Delegates; the names of the others we have not heard.—Rich. Whig Sept. 20.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—The Federal Government, with its immense patronage, and with its extensive means of corruption and intimidation, with its agents and emissaries at work, has proved too strong for the freedom of Baltimore. The Baltimore Chronicle gives the returns of the election in that city, showing that Messrs. Carroll and Kilgore, the Van Buren candidates for Congress have received a majority over Messrs. Kennedy and Pitts, Whigs, so large as to leave no doubt of their election to the House of Representatives. The Locofoco candidates for the House of Delegates are also elected.

We have no returns from any other part of the State.

CITY OF BALTIMORE—CONGRESS.
Whig Ticket. Locofoco Ticket.
Kennedy, 6218 Carroll 6608
Pitts, 6138 Kilgore, 6558

The steamboat Trenton, arrived here yesterday morning, with two freight barges in tow, having on board a detachment of U. S. Army, from their late encampment at Fort Mifflin, New Jersey, amounting in officers and men, to between 700 and 800, with their equipments, train of artillery, &c.

They were assigned to Messrs. G. P. Griffith & Co., proprietors of the Troy and Erie Line, and by them embarked on board to fifteen canal boats for Buffalo, destined to their stations on the Western frontier. A company of dragoons, with their horses, also arrived yesterday morning, on the new line tow-boats, bound for Pittsburgh.—Toy Mail.

Comparative statement of Tolls collected at the Canal Collector's Office, Oswego, in the month of September, in the years 1855 9. September, 1859, 7,637 50
" 1856, 5,732 42
1,655 08

Showing a gain of 32 per cent on the Oswego and Erie Canals together, and to the Oswego Canal a gain of 48 per cent.

WELLAND CANAL.—An exhibit of the business done on the Welland Canal in the last St. Catherine's Journal, shows the following amount of tolls collected in the past and present year up to the first of September: 1858. 1859.
\$27,241 67 \$15,609 67

This shows a more rapid and greater comparative increase of business than that of any other canal within the range of our knowledge.—Oswego Her.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Branch Bank of Tennessee at Columbia was entered by the means of false keys on the night of the 23d ult. and robbed of \$25,000 in bills on the Tennessee Banks, the Bank of the United States, and some of the Alabama and Mississippi Banks.

This is the second bank robbery which has taken place in Columbia within the last few years.

The Cashier of the bank, has offered \$5000 reward—one half for the apprehension of the thieves, and the other half for the recovery of the money.—Buff. Pal.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 11.

After the most desperate contest ever known in New Jersey on the part of the Tories, the Whig banner again floats in triumph. New Jersey has again declared for the good old Whig cause of '76. The battle fields of Princeton and Trenton are no resting place for Toryism. The paid Hessians of the Government have made as hasty a retreat from New Jersey since the election, as their allies did in the revolution. The "hickories" of the New York and Philadelphia Custom Houses have now ample leisure for the avocations that await them in the "Empire State" in November.

To the noble Whig phalanx of New Jersey, let all thanks be given. They have resisted the whole power of the General Government. They have braved the tide of corruption, with unflinching firmness. The National Treasury does not contain dollars enough to corrupt her honest yeomanry. We are free, and with hearts panting for the great contest which is to define Van Buren and the Whig band of Public plunderers. But the victory is not only national, in which all the whigs of the Union can rejoice—it is a victory dear to us, as a proud and enduring triumph in sustaining our Governor and Council, and the Clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland counties. The Force of "Indignation Conventions," and the violated rights of the people of Cumberland and Middlesex, are all avowed. Both counties have sustained the decision of Messrs. Boreman and Fithian. Middlesex has maintained her Whig ascendancy; and Cumberland has been gloriously redeemed. This rejected township of Millville and South Amboy, which a Whig gain of 61 votes from last year, notwithstanding the illegal votes polled at this election in the latter township.

This alone annihilates the Tory claim, as to the five members of Congress, to say nothing of the gross villany practiced by Warren and Sussex, and the robbing of the ballot box in Saddle River Township.

There will be no counter-certificates now. The Tories are baffled at every turn.

There appears to be no end to emigration and colonization schemes in Great Britain, from which we may infer that the number of Englishmen now seeking homes for themselves and families, far from the land of their birth, must be continually augmenting. Among the new schemes of the day we observe there is a proposal to establish a "British colony in one of the Western states of the United States of America," between the 37th and 43d degrees of North latitude. Each member is to purchase a section of land at least, and to take possession of his property within one year after the purchase has been concluded with the United States, otherwise it will be confiscated and applied to the general purposes of education for the benefit of the colonists. It is intended that this British colony shall occupy at least one entire county, consisting of 750 sections of one square mile each; but the association shall be considered formed, provided 200 hundred members agree to purchase that quantity. The price of a section of land, consisting of 640 acres, at a dollar and a quarter per acre, will amount to \$173 60. 3d. sterling, or about £130,000 sterling for the whole country.—Montreal Her.

PREDOMINANT CARRIAGE.—A Mr. Merryweather, of England, has invented a carriage to be propelled by the hands and feet of the person using it, which on a level road has travelled a mile in three minutes! The machine can it is said, be comfortably worked at the rate of eight miles an hour by one person on a common road. There are three wheels the two behind six feet in diameter, with a triple of three cross crank axle, beneath which are pedals worked by the feet. "For our single selves," we had rather go on the treadmill at once than be treated to a ride in such a "contraption." It is working one passage with a vengeance, no need of such carriage; walking must be perfect unless riding. "A mile in three minutes!" Think of the pedal movements requisite to fly along at that time! We trust Mr. Merryweather does not request editors to try his invention.—Phil. Ledger.

AN INTERESTING POST MASTER.—Mr. Kendall, P. M. G. has a "hurling" at North Scio, New York, by the name of N. M. Lombard. This fellow, last March, ordered a copy of the Bangor Whig in polite terms, for one year. In August, he closed his subscription by returning a copy of the Whig to the publishers, with the following written upon the margin, and in Mr. M. signed this:

"I don't send you no more of this Dam Whig paper. N. M. LOMBARD North Scio"

A SAFE BUSINESS.—Many amusing anecdotes are recorded of Sir S. Garth. On one occasion, when he was the guest of the celebrated Kit-Club, he declared that he must soon be gone, having many patients to attend; but on some excellent wine being placed on the table, and the conversation becoming interesting and animated, the doctor soon forgot his professional engagements. His friend Sir Richard Steel, however, thought it his duty to remind the doctor of his poor patients. Garth immediately pulled out his list, upon which were fifteen names. "It is no great matter whether I see them to night or not," said he, "for mine of them have such bad constitutions, that all the physicians in the world can't save them; and the other six have such good constitutions, that all the physicians in the world can't kill them."—Paisley and Paisley.

MOOR OF THE SEPTEMBER GALE.—The schooner A. G. Newburyport, was lost in Bay Chaleur on the 14th ult., and all on board, eight or nine, perished. The entire crew of a Gloucester schooner, were lost with their vessel, in the same gale. The Ceres, a London brig, was cast away on Bird Island, and twelve out of a crew of fourteen, including officers, perished.—Albany Sun.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—At this season of the year, when so many persons are afflicted with this most distressing disease, every thing likely to afford relief should be made public. The following is said to be a certain cure. A trial of it at least, we should think, could do no harm. Take of Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, for each meal beat and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a tea cup full warm, twice or three times a day. One day's practice, it is said will ordinarily effect a cure.—Del. Gaz.

There are a great many ridiculous things in this country—for instance—there are thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers in a horse stable, who feel insulted if asked if they had ever eaten a loaf of bread, or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They like to prate of "good society, mixed company and family dignity."—N. Y. Atlas.

THE BIRD BITTEN.

A piscatorial lawyer, a short time ago, in the course of a predatory excursion against his fishy tribe, was throwing his line in the river W. and, at a village three or four miles to the west of Stamford, when he hooked a very fine pike; it required some little exercise of skill to get him to land, and his exertions were eagerly regarded by a gaping multitude; he was at length successful, and the gaping fish was laid upon the bank. Hodge expressed his wonderment at the open jaws and sharp teeth of Mr. Pike, and was advised by the lawyer who was thinking perhaps of the money clients he himself had bitten, to put his finger in the fish's mouth by way of experiment; "No, no," said Hodge, "but he may just tak' a grip o' my dog's tail if he looks."—Smiting the action to the tail, he inserted the tip of the dog's tail between the jaws of the pike which were instantly closed. Away went the dog, and away went the fish dangling at his tail, to the high gratification of the countryman and to the dismay of the cunning lawyer.—The latter raised a shout to stop thief, and entreated Hodge to call back his dog; but calling was of no use, they were soon out of sight, and the fish irretrievably lost to the quill driver, was soon deposited beneath the humble roof of the village, who left the lawyer endeavoring to catch another fish, but not very well pleased at being outwitted by a rustic, who had thus proved himself to be the cleverer conveyancer of the two.—Stamford Mercury.

From the United States Gazette.

TITLE OF NOBILITY.—A few days since, a gentleman called on Isaac Roach, Esq., Mayor of the city, and informed him that he recently arrived from Ireland; that previous to his departure he had been requested to take charge of a handsome mahogany box without fastening, and leave it and its contents with the Mayor of Philadelphia, to be retained by him until called for by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. The Mayor, having taken cognizance of the contents of the box, received it in charge. We had occasion to be in the Mayor's room, and saw the box. It contained a splendid massive silver waiter, twenty-one inches in diameter, with highly ornamental decorations. In the centre of the magnificent piece is the following inscription, beautifully engraved:

"Presented to Michael Allen, Esq. of Pittsburgh, United States, formerly of Litterkenny, Ireland by his creditors, as a testimonial of their high opinion of his upright and honorable conduct in paying in full the balance of their accounts, although previously discharged from all legal obligations. Signed in behalf of the creditors at large. JOHN McCLERRY. Belfast, April, 1832."

A SLAVE.—The schooner Ephraim, McNeil, 30 days from Cape Messard, West Coast of Africa, arrived at Philadelphia, on Saturday. The Ephraim was taken on the coast by her British Majesty's schooner Harlequin, on suspicion of being a slave. Had been cruising off the coast for some months, and when boarded the arrangements on board the schooner and slave, &c. were found on board, which justified her capture on the part of the British cruiser. She was delivered up to Governor Buchanan, United States Consul at Liberia, who put a crew on board and ordered her to Philadelphia. The mate and part of the crew were formerly of the ship Emperor, before reported as wrecked on the coast. She was fitted out at Havana, under American colors. She is apparently Baltimore clipper-built, of 70 or 80 tons—black hull—white boot-top, coppered—fore and aft rigged.

NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE.—On the 4th ult., as David F. Burnett, Esq., Sheriff of Natchitoches, was walking on the banks of the Mississippi, he saw a negro struggling in the water, and immediately jumped in to his rescue. The negro seized him around the waist, and they both went down and perished together. The body was recovered in 45 minutes. Mr. B. was only 27 years of age, and was to have been married within a few days of the melancholy event.

FROM THE ARROSTOCK.—A slip from the office of the Bangor Whig informs us that a letter had been received at that office dated at Houlton the 14th communicating the fact that a boat load of supplies, owned by Col. Webster, (who is getting timber on a town ship owned by Massachusetts,) in ascending the Arrostock, was seized by order of the Land Agent, or one of his officers, and carried into the Fort, and that Mr. Packard, the Sheriff of Arrostock county, had left for the purpose of replevying the property seized and detained by the Land Agents posse.

A COUNTERFEIT.—Sylvester & Co., of 155 Broadway, Editors of the New Reporter and Counterfeit Detector, have shown us a counterfeit \$20 bill on the Morris Canal and Banking Company, dated 24 April, 1857—letter K. No. 370—purporting to be signed W. A. Thompson, President; Lewis M. Wise, Cashier. Paper thin and flimsy, and the thread very perceptible.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTIONS.—The recent election in Philadelphia has resulted in the choice of J. Swift for Mayor. The vote stood as follows:—Swift (Whig) 3343; J. C. Montgomery (Whig) 2570; J. K. Kane (Loco Foco) 3294. United Whig majority, 3773.

The Whig majorities for Assembly and Common Council was about the same. The Loco Foco have carried the county, and the officers elected by the united vote of city and county are also Loco Foco.

A QUEER CHAP.—The Iowa Patriot relates an anecdote of the Rev. Mr. Scott, an eccentric preacher in that neighborhood, who was formerly a lawyer in Arkansas, to this effect:—When he first hung out his shingle, he inscribed on it:

A. M. Scott, Attorney at law,
The office was in Arkansas.

Shortly after the river being very low, he proposed wading that stream, which he actually accomplished; upon which the sign was altered, and ever after read thus:

A. M. Scott, Attorney at law,
The office was in the Arkansas.

BIBLICAL LOOK.—A recent discussion on some points of biblical history, it happened to be remarked, that there was no account of the death of E. "Nor of Adam's burial," said one of the company.—"I beg your pardon," replied a religious lady, who began to think there was too much of scepticism in these remarks, "if you read your bible carefully, you will find it stated that Adam was gathered to his forefathers!"

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—After having gained the battle of Wagram, the Emperor Napoleon established his headquarters at a time at Schoenbrunn, and there occupied himself, pending the negotiations for his Austrian alliance, with reviewing his troops and distributing among them rewards and honors. One old and brave regiment of the line was drawn out before him for this purpose, his custom being to examine every corps individually, under the guidance of the officers. After having formed the regiment into columns, Napoleon entered among the ranks and bestowed praises and decorations on all who appeared worthy of them. Five hours he spent in this occupation, and at length when he had satisfied himself that no man's claims had been overlooked, he finished by saying aloud to the Colonel:—"Now present to me the bravest soldier in your whole regiment." In some cases this might have been a difficult task; it did not appear so now. The Colonel, indeed, hesitated for a moment; but the question was caught by the soldiers, and one universal answer came from the ranks: "Morio; Corporal Morio" was the cry. The Colonel approved of the decision, and Morio was called forward. He was a man still young, but embrowned by service; and already he wore on his person three badges of merit, and the cross of the Legion of honor. Napoleon looked at him attentively. "Ah, you have been serious!" "Fifteen years, my Emperor!" replied Morio; "sixteen campaigns and ten wounds, not to speak of contusions." "How many great battles?" asked the Emperor. "Six, I was at your heels at the bridge of Arcole; it was I who gave you my knapsack for your pillow at the bivouac of Ulm, when forty thousand Austrians capitulated; I took five persons with my own hands on the day of Austerlitz. It was I who served you!" "Hold it is well, very well! Morio, I name you Baron of the Empire; and to that title I add a hereditary gift of five thousand francs a year." Acclamations arose anew from the soldiery. "Ah, my Emperor," said Morio, "that is too great a reward for me. But I will not play the usurer with your bounty. None of my companions, while I have it, shall want for food or clothing."

Morio still lives. He only quitted the service when his master fell, and in spite of that change, Morio still enjoys the Emperor's gift. He has kept his word to his companions. Nowhere in the department to which he has retired, wants the where-withal to drink the health of Napoleon.—Fre. ck paper.

In noticing a house-raze, near Philadelphia, during which the police violated the law instead of enforcing it, as a gambling police would naturally be tempted to do, the writer refers to an instance of the gambling mania that would excite the envy of a southern slaveholder. The rider of a winning horse declared, in the presence of our informant, and a number of other persons, that he had pawned all he possessed in the world, except two spoons, two cups and saucers, two knives and forks, and two old plates that the devil would not have eaten from, for the purpose of raising money to bet upon the race. "Yes, gentlemen," he continued, "I even sold my wife's bed, but I had I sold I would not now have been worth one red cent."—Cincinnati Backeye.

OBVING INSTRUCTIONS.—My dear, what shall we have for dinner to-day? "One of your smiles," replied the husband. "I can dine on that any day!" But I can't, said the lady, "then take this," said he, giving her a kiss and he departed for his office. He returned to dinner. "The steak is excellent," said he, "what did you give for it?" "What you gave me this morning," said she. "You did!" said he, "then you shall have market money the rest of the time!"

CRIME AND IGNORANCE.—Many facts might be adduced to show the close connection between crime and ignorance. Indeed it may not be saying too much to declare that the cause of ignorance is the cause of crime. An English paper states that a magistrate in Gloucestershire lately undertook to compile a statement of the actual condition in this respect of a large number of prisoners, about to undergo their trial for various offences, and the result of the investigation was, that out of 33 prisoners 30 did not even know their letters; 24 could barely spell; 37 could read very imperfectly and could not understand what they read; and only one could read and write perfectly. With such inadequate facts as these, who can doubt the intimate connexion between crime and ignorance.—Bost. Jour.

Never send any thing to be printed, until you have read it over carefully, at least twice, after having written it; once, so that you have written nothing wrong or unwise—and once to see whether the spelling and grammatical construction are correct, and whether the letters are sufficiently plain for the printer's eye to read. Many people from the neglect of this rule, print what they are sorry for afterwards. Many don't get their pieces printed at all;—and many wonder why persons are made by the editor;—yet they wonder still more, to see their articles in print as they wrote them; sentences begun and not finished, or things mixed up so strangely together that nobody can decide the meaning. Some of our best educated men send perfect nonsense to an editor, to be printed, because they will not give themselves time to know what they write.—Friend of Mass.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We have seen this morning a \$20, counterfeit note on the Commercial Bank of Oswego, No. 30001, letter D, dated 1 Sept. 1859, and signed P. M. Hunter, Cashier, and David Houd, Pres. The counterfeit is exceedingly well done; but no person by the name of Hunter or Wood were ever officers of the Bank. We cautioned three weeks ago against counterfeit \$25's on the same bank.—Buff. Pal.

FOUL PLAY.—The Sackett Harbor Journal states that the Postmasters at Ellensburg, Jefferson County, N. Y., gives out Van Buren papers on the payment of the Postage, but will let no Whig papers leave his office without the payment of a quarter in advance. One man states that he takes both a Whig and Van Buren paper; for the first he is compelled to pay a quarter in advance; the other he pays for as he takes it. This is a single instance of the despotism and party exorbitance resorted to by the Federal Office-Holders to retain their tottering power. Let the Postmasters be elected by the People, and these "fantastic tricks" will be abandoned.

The best way to become noticed, feared and made distinguished, is to get "by hook or by crook;" (by hook is better,) about fifty thousand dollars of somebody